

The Kansas News.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1857.

THE PEOPLE MOVING!

Mass Meeting at Topeka, Tuesday, June 9th, 1857.

Speech of Gen. Lane—Reading debate on Resolutions—Speech by Judge Conway, Gov. Robinson, W. A. Phillips, C. W. F. Leonard, W. F. M. Army, and others—Final Unity and Harmony.

From our Special Correspondent.
TOPEKA, June 9th, 1857.

MORNING SESSION.
In accordance with the call of the Delegate Convention of the 10th of March last, a Mass Convention assembled at Topeka, on Tuesday, the 9th inst. It was a lovely day and the summer sun smiled upon the hundreds of freemen who were assembled from all parts of Kansas, to counsel together in regard to the position in which they are now placed.

Governor R. J. WALKER was present, with his suite, to watch the proceedings, he having been there ever since the Saturday previous, on which day he had made a speech to the people of Topeka. The Governor, aided by some quasi Free State men, strenuously endeavored to divide the Convention, and prevent it from recommending efficient action to the Legislature, which was to assemble the same day.

At ten o'clock A. M. the people assembled in front of Union Hall. The meeting was called to order by Judge CONWAY, and organized by the appointment of Gen. J. H. LANE, as President.

The following persons were selected as Vice Presidents: by a committee appointed for that purpose: J. W. Morris, W. C. Larabee, Lyman Allen, Fielding Johnson and W. W. Ross. W. F. M. Army, and T. D. Thatcher were appointed as Secretaries.

On motion, the President appointed the following committee to report business for the action of the Convention: Judge M. Conway, M. W. Delahay, W. Oakley, Gov. Robinson, Judge Hunt, G. W. Deitzler, A. A. Jamison, C. K. Holliday, J. P. Root, and Judge Smith.

GEN. LANE was then called out, and responded as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Convention—Fellow Citizens of Kansas: We have reached a crisis in our affairs—not by any means a bloody crisis: that day I hope has passed forever. It is now a struggle of mind against mind—a contest of sagacity and shrewdness. Two years ago, amidst the shouts of a foul usurpation, and while violence, rapine and murder were stalking through the land, the people of Kansas formed for themselves a State Constitution, and enlisted under its banner. They met in convention, framed that document and submitted it to the people. It was ratified, and a Legislature elected under it. That body met in March of last year, adjourned till the fourth of July last, and when assembled in this place were met by the cannon of the United States. We have progressed steadily onward, however, and today the Legislature are here to complete that organization.

"A certain party—for which in consequence of old recollections I still have some regard—for the sake of securing the proslavery influence for their nominations, proved themselves recreant to all their antecedents. They opposed the people's organization. Buchanan forgot the course he took on the admission of Michigan. Stephen A. Douglas and Frank Pierce, (excuse me for mentioning the dead), stultified themselves for the sake of gaining Southern votes at Cincinnati. Their allies in Missouri, to aid them, undertook to drive us out. You and I know how well they have succeeded at that game. We fought and endured as men never did before. The beautiful spring came and with it thousands of Free State men, and to-day eighteen out of every twenty are in favor of making Kansas a Free State, and making it so themselves.

"Gov. Walker has come here as a missionary for the salvation of the Democratic party. I had been a Democrat I should have done as Buchanan did, and implored Walker to come here and save the party. I am glad the Administration have sent us a man of national reputation—one who has something to lose. His Inaugural Address is a beautifully written document. I don't know when I have read anything that has charmed me more than this Address." He proceeded ably and skillfully to dissect the Address. "Walker commences wrong by saying that these infernal Territorial laws must be obeyed. This we shall never do in any manner, shape or form. Our revolutionary fathers inscribed on their banners, 'Taxation and representation shall go hand in hand,' and we, their sons, have done the same. Secretary Stanton has said that a regiment of U. S. troops will collect taxes. No such thing. When we went up to Leecompton last summer to release the prisoners, orders were sent to a company of artillery of the U. S. army to march against us. But they said 'Hold, we will take a vote on it;' and fifty-four out of the sixty voted against fighting the Free State men! When a company of the troops came to Lawrence after me, and there was a prospect that the 'boys' would fight, the soldiers said to them: 'If you will fire over us, we will fire over you.' While we are right I would rather fight the troops than the Rufians.

"Gov. Walker has a great liking for free negroes, and says that the Topeka Constitution contains a clause which prohibits negroes from residing in Kansas. He has got to retract that. The question of excluding negroes was submitted to the people, and they instructed the first Legislature to pass a law to that effect. But it is not a clause of the Constitution and the Legisla-

ture is not bound to obey the instruction. The Governor wants us to go into the election for Delegates, and tells us that if we stay at home we shall be bound by the action of those who do vote. 'We shall see whether two out of twenty will succeed in forcing a constitution upon the people. We will not vote at this election. It will be time enough to stultify ourselves when we have a fair chance. The people of Kansas will neither be bought or driven. Gov. Walker's promise of land for schools and railroads are like the promises of Satan to Jesus Christ, when he took him up on a high mountain, and showed him all the world, and offered to give it all to him if he would but fall down and worship him. If we will worship the Democratic party and be guided by it, we shall have much land! Our fathers were not to be bought. Great Britain promised them land, gold and offices, but they would not yield. In reply to an offer of this kind, Mr. Reed said: 'I am poor, very poor, but the Kingdom of Great Britain cannot buy me.' The U. S. Government cannot buy the people of Kansas: I hope the Legislature will pass a code of laws, preparatory to our admission into the Union. This will not make difficulty. If the peace of Kansas is disturbed it will be by the bogus Constitutional Convention. I say to them 'Beware! The Free State men are as a sleeping volcano; beware how you open the crater's mouth.' After this convention has fizzled we will meet and re-enact the Topeka Constitution. By this time Walker will write to Douglas and Buchanan: 'I served you faithfully as a missionary; I tried hard to get Kansas for the Democratic party, but the people of Kansas, stern and unyielding, stood by the old banner, and would not be bought nor driven.'

"The U. S. Government is strong against a wrong, but powerless when arrayed against the people and for the wrong.

"In Ohio a United States Marshal has been imprisoned for attempting to arrest a fugitive slave, and the troops are moving in that direction. The Legislature of Wisconsin has passed a law declaring that the U. S. Government shall not collect damages of Booth, who was necessary to the rescue of a fugitive slave,—thus bringing the two Governments into collision. Utah is also in a state of rebellion; and the Government troops are marching to put it down. In this state of affairs it is folly to suppose that the Government will involve themselves with the people of Kansas.

Gov. Walker was sent here to gain for the Old Line—the credit of making Kansas a Free State. Remember that it was this party that slew our martyrs. They cannot now control their allies, who still seek to make Kansas a Slave State, or leave it where it is placed by the Dred Scott decision.

Two years ago we hoisted our banner and now show me the traitor who would desert its blood stained folds.

Gentlemen, I have detained you longer than I intended. I thank you for your attention.

On motion the Convention adjourned until 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The committee on business reported, through their Chairman, Judge Conway, as follows:

WHEREAS, By unfair legislation by the Leecompton 'Legislative Assembly,' and the manner of Registration under the act providing for a call of a convention to form a Constitution has excluded a large majority of the voters of Kansas from a participation in the election of delegates to said convention; therefore

Resolved 1st. That this Convention respectfully and earnestly recommend to the Free State party of Kansas, that the election for delegates, in pursuance of the law enacted by the Leecompton bogus Legislature, be disregarded and permitted to pass without any participation therein by the Free State party of Kansas.

2. That the people of Kansas now as ever, disown as invalid and of no force or effect the authority of the Territorial government as embodied in the enactments of the so-called Legislature of Kansas.

3. That it is made incumbent on the people of Kansas, by the highest considerations of justice and expediency to look forward now as ever, to their admission into the Union under the Constitution which they have already formed; as the only method of adjusting existing difficulties to which they will assent.

4. That the people of Kansas will pursue with unflinching steadiness of purpose, the application now pending before the Congress of the United States, for their admission into the Union under their Constitution, and with their own government, resting their hopes for the success thereof upon the profound confidence they feel that a measure so eminently just, and so accordant to the principles of past legislation in our country will eventually be conceded and sanctioned to them by the Representatives of the American People.

5. That the Constitution framed and adopted at Topeka, had its origin in a public necessity, was the offspring of the popular will, and experience has proved the wisdom of those who framed it, and it is the duty of the Legislature and officers elected under it, to complete the State organization, and keep its machinery in readiness for use so soon as we are admitted into the Union, or the necessities of the people shall require.

G. W. SMITH, C. K. HOLLIDAY,
G. W. DEITZLER, C. ROBINSON,
J. P. ROOT, MORRIS HUNT,
A. A. JAMISON, M. W. DELAHAY,
WALTER OAKLEY.

Judge Conway dissented from the report, and offered the following as a substitute for the fifth resolution:

Resolved 1st. That while we disclaim any intention to employ force to maintain the authority of our government, we do now recommend to the people of Kansas, that they, voluntarily, peacefully and universally accept, as their only rightful government, and act in all things with, and up to the government established under the Topeka

Constitution; that they should look to it exclusively to extend protection to individual rights, and to regulate all the relations of society; and that they should refer all their personal controversies to its judicial tribunals for adjudication and settlement, and should scrupulously abide the decisions of the same; that they should in fine adopt it in all its details and the business of every day life, and everywhere respect its legislation as binding upon them; and its official functions as entitled to their obedience; to the end that the aforesaid government shall become the living government of the community.

2d. That in order to enable the people to accomplish this object, the Legislature under the State Constitution now in session at this place, in the opinion of this Convention, should proceed to complete the organization of the State Government so far as that work constitutes part of its Legislative duty, first, by establishing courts throughout the State, and providing for the form of government for the same. Secondly, by providing for the incorporation of towns throughout the State, including forms of government for the same; and by the enactment of all laws whatsoever which may be necessary to the complete development of the forms of the government to that point at which they may be taken hold of by the people in all their local departments and made the fundamental rule of government.

In support of his position Judge CONWAY spoke in substance, as follows:

"Allow me to say that it is not without careful consideration that I dissent from the opinions of the other members of the committee. It was only a sense of the highest conscientious convictions which led me to adopt this course. You know and we all know that this Topeka Government has been hanging like a dead weight on us. The people are fast losing confidence in it. Three times the Legislature have met and nothing has been done, until the people begin to think it is not worthy of their confidence longer. If we do not wish to be privy to its destruction, we should ask the Legislature and the people to take hold and make it a living government. This resolution of the committee leaves the thing in the same predicament in which it has always been; contemplates the same state of inactivity and inertia in the future as has characterized the Topeka Government since its formation. I can understand the consistency of Col. Delahay in advocating this resolution, who has always opposed putting the wheels of this government in motion; but I cannot understand why a man who professes to believe in it should take such a position. I believe in the Topeka Government, as I always have done, and am ready to stand by it. The necessity of putting it into active operation is every day felt. Every day the people feel more and more the necessity of having some form of government, and many are being driven into a recognition of the Territorial enactments by this very want which can be supplied by the Topeka Government. The substitute which I offer contemplates nothing but giving to the people a government of their own—something tangible which they can take hold of."

Col. DELAHAY followed Judge CONWAY, in opposition to the substitute. His remarks were not well received. He feared a collision with the Territorial authorities—tho't Gov. Walker would give us all the rights we were entitled to.

His speech, although against the substitute had a good effect for it. He was frequently interrupted with questions and remarks while speaking.

Mr. DELAHAY was followed by W. A. PHILLIPS, Special Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, who spoke in favor of the substitute.

"He said the ground taken by the substitute was sustained by Gov. Walker in his Inaugural Address. One half of the counties of this Territory have not been organized under the Territorial law. In such counties there could be no collision. None would deny the right of the people in those counties to form for themselves, such a government as would afford them protection, and guarantee to them their rights. It was impossible to bring a bill of indictment against a whole people. It was manifestly the duty of the Legislature to give the forms of the Government to the people in order that they might take hold of them and use them as soon as they chose. I support the substitute because it is living."

Gov. ROBINSON followed Mr. PHILLIPS against the substitute, on the ground that the people in some counties were not ready to take hold of the government and carry it out. He thought it was best to say but little but act when the time came. There had already been too many resolutions. The resolutions were already in advance of the action. This substitute was merely introduced to show the feelings of the man.

Judge SMITH followed in a good stump speech, but scarcely alluded to the resolution.

Mr. C. W. F. LEONHARDT next spoke in favor of Judge CONWAY's resolution. He said:

Gentlemen, and Fellow Citizens:—After listening to these speakers, my spirit has gone back to Europe, and my mind recalls scenes in which I have been an actor on bloody fields. I allude to these things not on personal grounds, but because the struggle here is a similar one. As a Representative from the 6th district, I have a duty to perform. My constituents defined my duties in my capacity of Representative. These duties are in full accordance with my feelings. I see that among the freedom loving men here, there are two parties. One of them says "wait," but the others say "go on." So it was in the Hungarian Revolution. When we could have beaten the Austrians, a portion said "wait till we are stronger." We waited until the Russians came, and we were overthrown. Here they say "wait to see what your Governor will do; he promises us railroads and many other things." I have not much faith in him. His acts are

suspicious. 'Timeo danos et dona ferentes.' [I fear the Greeks though they come with presents.] When we get ready for railroads we will build them ourselves. We foreign-born citizens heard the wail of Freedom in Kansas—we were bound to listen to that cry. I speak for the adopted citizens when I say we are with you in the fight. We will not shrink. We are Americans by choice and are proud of our chosen land. The people of the 6th District wish to put the carriage in motion, and they ask of others to help them. They wish to organize under the State Government. They do not wish to "wait."

T. D. THATCHER next spoke. His remarks were able and forcible, although not touching the subject under consideration. He spoke of the anxiety of Gov. WALKER to get the Free State men in counties where there had been no census taken, to elect Delegates and ask of the Convention to admit them. His arguments against such an arrangement were conclusive.

Gen. LANE followed. He spoke against CONWAY's substitute, although maintaining the right of the people of a Territory to frame a Government and put it in motion, in or out of the Union. He said that if the State Government had been perfected last summer the Territorial Government would have gone down the river on a raft, and the State Government put in its place! But he wished the people to be united before attempting to put the State Government into active operation. They must take no wrong steps at this time.

Gen. LANE was followed by Mr. WALDEN, of Quindaro, who spoke for a few minutes on the present aspect of affairs, censuring the conduct of those Free State men who contemplated voting at the coming election for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention. His remarks were pointed and were well received.

Mr. ARMY was next called out, but before he had commenced speaking a motion to adjourn until 8 o'clock in the evening, prevailed.

EVENING SESSION.
Mr. W. F. M. ARMY spoke in substance as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT—When I first heard the resolutions read I should have voted in favor of the one reported by the committee, but since hearing the discussion that has taken place, I am convinced that the leaders are behind the people. Action, not talk, is what we want. I look upon this whole question as a very serious one. The people of the District which I have the honor, in part, to represent, have been left without even bogus law, and from the tenor of most of the speeches delivered here this afternoon, it is quite probable that we shall be left without laws or organization by the Free State Legislature also.

[At this point the President announced that a message had been received by him stating that Gov. Walker would speak in front of the Garvey House in a few minutes.—This announcement was received with hisses and cries of "Shameful attempt to break up this meeting;" "hear Army;" "to the devil with Walker," &c. The President requested the messenger to inform Gov. Walker that this meeting would remain in session until its business was finished, regardless of his speaking.]

Order being restored, Mr. ARMY continued: "One of the speakers said that the people of Kansas loved the Topeka Constitution. But if I know the spirit of the people aright, they will go into another arrangement soon if something is not done under the Topeka Government. In that portion of Kansas known as Anderson county, the people have already been forced to organize for their own protection. Gov. Walker has recognized this organization as lawful, without, however, intending to do so, by a letter addressed to one of its officers. The people in the southern counties will take hold of this or something else to prevent being forced into the bogus courts. In view of these facts the duty of the Legislature is very plain. I want to see some measure carried out that will meet the wants of the people."

Amid cries of "question," Gen. LANE arose to state that there was one point, and a very important one, too, which he had forgotten to mention in his speech, and that was that some parts of the Territory were not represented at all in this meeting, and it would be unwise to push matters to extremes in view of this fact.

Judge CONWAY insisted on his right to close the debate, which he did in a manner highly creditable to himself. His remarks were eloquent with truth, and in ordinary circumstances would have been successful as could have been desired, but those who had heretofore led the Free State party were united against it, and when the question was substituted was lost. The original resolution was then amended by striking out the words "we are admitted into the Union or" and in this shape it was passed unanimously.

On motion, it was unanimously Resolved, That since the issues of the past have been sufficient to develop the sterling principles of every man in Kansas, therefore we regard any man who sympathizes with our oppressors to the extent that he consents to become a delegate to the Leecompton convention, or a candidate to the same, as unworthy the fellowship or confidence of Free State men, and should be regarded with suspicion everywhere.

After which the Convention adjourned sine die.

GOV. WALKER SPEAKS.
After the adjournment of the Convention,

the people assembled in front of the Garvey House when they were addressed by Gov. Walker and E. O. Perrin. Gov. Walker said that it was his earnest desire that the whole people should have a fair chance to vote as to what institutions should govern them. He said that the Leecompton Constitutional Convention would doubtless submit the instrument framed by them to the people for their ratification or rejection. He acknowledged that he himself had no power over their movements, and that it rested entirely with the convention to submit it to the people or not, as they chose. He did not specify in what manner the people were to have a chance at the ballot-box. I suppose he will let them know when it suits the pleasure of his High Mightiness. If he expects the people to be satisfied with such vague and general promises as he has promulgated thus far, he is mistaken.

Mr. Perrin's speech was simply a collection of anecdotes well strung together. He is the shadow of Walker,—a sort of "Eolian attachment." He is very good natured and patriotic, and we understand made a fortune in Tennessee puffing this "glorious Union," for which task he is pre-eminently qualified.

Schools at the West.

New Englanders are accustomed to boast of the freedom of their institutions, the facilities offered by them for the acquisition of an education, and of the high position of their common schools. The State of New York is not backward in its own self-glorification, and is quite as apt as her republican sisters farther east, to consider the means adopted by herself to educate the people, as a little in advance of all the rest of the world. They do not seem to consider a moment, that in this, as in all other things, the star of empire takes its way towards the setting sun. They have been accustomed to regard the people of such states as Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, as a kind of outside barbarians, living on the outskirts of civilization, and passing through that transition state, half sunshine and half shadow which forms the connecting link between barbarism and civilization. They can hardly be made to believe without an actual survey of the field, that thriving and popular communities are springing up all over the vast field, in which all that adorns and signifies humanity is sedulously cultivated and improved.

Churches, school-houses, public libraries and galleries of art, are to be found in localities, which within the memory of men yet young, scarcely had a civilized inhabitant. Teachers, and men of science; the most eloquent and learned that can be found, are drawn from the east, and encouraged to take up their permanent abode in those attractive regions. Innumerable instances might be cited to substantiate this position, but two or three must answer as illustrations.—Bishop Lee of Iowa, has been drawn away from our own prosperous and beautiful city to a newer and wider pastoral field. Horace Mann, the eloquent and distinguished advocate of popular education, and well known as the former Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Public Instruction, has been installed President of Antioch College, Ohio. John Dore, an acquaintance and friend of the writer, last summer resigned the mastership of one of the largest public schools in Boston, where he was receiving eighteen hundred dollars a year, and has assumed the duties of School Superintendent at Chicago. It is not only to the distinguished educator and divine that the West offers ample inducements; the laborious and practical teacher finds abundant employment and good pay. A young friend of ours from Henrietta, in this county, a first-rate teacher, however, as one of his brothers was before him, has lately located at La Salle, Illinois, where they place him at the head of a school numbering six hundred scholars, and pay him twelve hundred dollars a year. The school-house now in process of erection costs the community fifteen thousand dollars, and a member of the board of education was in this city last week to make arrangements with one of our mechanics for the furniture of the school rooms.

When it is considered that some of the very best colleges in New England pay their professors, who are men of the highest scientific attainments, and have had years of experience, but a thousand dollars a year, and that very few cities anywhere can boast of school houses costing even ten thousand dollars, we are partially prepared to appreciate the liberality and energy of those young communities of the West, which so overbid us for the services of our best men.

Think of a young city a thousand miles from the sea board and from the old haunts of science and learning, erecting Common School houses worth fifteen thousand dollars, and paying their principals twelve hundred dollars a year! New England must look to her laurels, for other and newer States are also building school houses and raising men.—Moore's Rural New Yorker.

The Charleston Mercury, commenting on the suggestion of Mr. Secretary Stanton, that the Constitution (to be framed by the Convention in Kansas) should be submitted to the people for ratification, remarks:

"We cannot but look upon this suggestion of Mr. Stanton, however, coupled with declarations of Southern feeling, and the determination expressed by Governor Walker, as partaking of the nature of official dictation, and being, in fact, a violation of the promised neutrality.—'an insidious and high-handed breach of faith towards the South and Southern men in Kansas.' We, therefore, desire in the outset to stamp this game as it deserves, and protest against all attempts to influence the action of the Convention from without, whether coming from the Territorial officers appointed by the President, or the Free Soil schemes of New York and Boston. The real object and end is, under the guise of fair words to the South, to make a Free State of Kansas."

True Eloquence.
We learn from the *Prohibitionist* that Paul Denton's celebrated Cold Water Rhapsody has been attributed to John B. Gough. It is a fine burst of eloquence, and we copy it, with a part of the prefatory remarks of the *Prohibitionist*:

Paul Denton, an eccentric, but eloquent missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, advertised that on a certain day there would be "a barbecue camp meeting" at the "Double Spring Grove," at which the people might expect "a good barbecue, better liquor, and the best of gospel." A large gathering was the consequence of this singular announcement. The barbecue was provided, the people seated to partake of it, when one, known as a ferocious rowdy, duellist and lynchman, and who seemed bent on having a quarrel with somebody, cried out in an insolent voice—"Mr. Paul Denton, your reverence has lied. You promised not only a good barbecue, but better liquor.—Where's your liquor?"

"There!" exclaimed the missionary, in tones of thunder, and pointing with his motionless finger at the double Spring, rushing up in two strong columns, with a sound like the shout of joy from the bosom of the earth! "There!" he repeated, with a look terrible as lightning, while his enemy was actually trembling at his feet: "there is the liquor which God, the eternal, brews for his children!"

"Not in the shimmering still, over smoking fires, choked with poisonous gases, and surrounded with the stench of sickening odors, and rank corruption, doth your Father in Heaven prepare the precious essence of life, pure cold water—but in the green glade and grassy field, where the red deer wanders and the child loves to play, there God himself brews it; and low in the deepest valleys, where fountains murmur and the rills sing; and high upon the mountain top, where the naked granite glistens like gold in the sun, where the storm clouds brood, and the thunder-storms crash; and away, far out in the wide, wide sea, where hurricanes howl music, and big waves roar the chorus, 'sweeping the march of God'—there He brews it, that beverage of life, health-giving water."

"And everywhere it is a thing of beauty; gleaming in the dew-drop, singing in the summer rain, shining in the ice-gem, when the trees seem turned into living jewels—spreading a golden veil over the setting sun, or a white gase around the midnight moon; sporting in the cataract; sleeping in the glacier; dancing in the hail-shower; folding bright snow-curtains softly o'er the wintry world, and weaving the many colored iris, the seraph's zone of the sky, whose warp is the rainbow of earth, whose woof is the sunbeam of even, all checked over with celestial flowers, by the mystic hand of refection. Still, always is it beautiful, that blessed cold water. No poison bubbles at its brink; its foam brings not madness and murder; no blood stains its liquid glass; pale and weeping orphans weep not burning tears in its clear depths; no drunkard's shrieking ghost from the grave curses it in words of despair! Speak out, my friends, would you exchange it for the demon drink, alcohol?"

A shout, like the roar of the tempest, answered, "No! no!"

Individual Thought the Duty of Man.

Sometimes public opinion is bowed to as despotic authority. It is supreme arbiter, and many a man is a most capricious weather-cock—a sure indicator of the quarter from which the wind blows. Sometimes the author of an opinion, or the school in which it is taught, is enough to condemn it. We all have our Nazareth, out of which no good things can come. Sometimes we meet men who will not venture an opinion on any subject until they have heard one from somebody else. Others again take pride in the idea of being thought independent, and, crooked and perverse generation that they are take pains to adopt what others reject, and reject what others adopt. They are slaves, as well as their neighbors, to a master within instead of without. In truth, the power of the various passions to warp the judgment—their tyranny over the understanding, can scarcely be over-estimated.

"He that ruleth his own spirit is better than he that taketh a city." Sometimes men are attracted by the novelty of beauty of some idea or theory, and fall in love with it; as a susceptible youth surrenders instantly to a pretty face. Sometimes the opinions of great men are deferred to as oracular. Sometimes the great are slavishly imitated, and the man who by the assiduous cultivation of his powers might have made something of himself, becomes simply a laughing stock. The examples of the great are not before us to be slavishly copied. Every man has his own mental constitution, in the development and training of which he may profit by the merits and defects of others. He may learn much from the study of a Chalmers or a Webster, but what can be more contemptible than a little Chalmers, or a puny Webster?

A Short Sermon.

Let your home be provided with such comforts and necessities as piety, pickles, potatoes, pots and kettles, brushes brooms, benevolence, bread, charity, cheese, crackers, faith, flour, affection, cider, sincerity, onions, integrity, vinegar, wine and wisdom. Have all these constantly on hand, and happiness will be with you. Don't drink anything intoxicating; eat moderately; go about your business after breakfast; lounge a little after dinner; chat a little after tea; kiss after quarreling; and all the joy, the peace, and the bliss the earth can afford shall be yours, till the grave closes over you, and your spirits are borne to a brighter and happier world.

It is a singular fact that Hancock was not originally elected as a delegate to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia. The illness of James Bowdoin's wife compelled Bowdoin to remain at home and Hancock was selected as his substitute. To this trifling circumstance Hancock is indebted for the proud distinction he has gained of having his name enrolled—where all the world may read it—foremost on the roll of independence!